

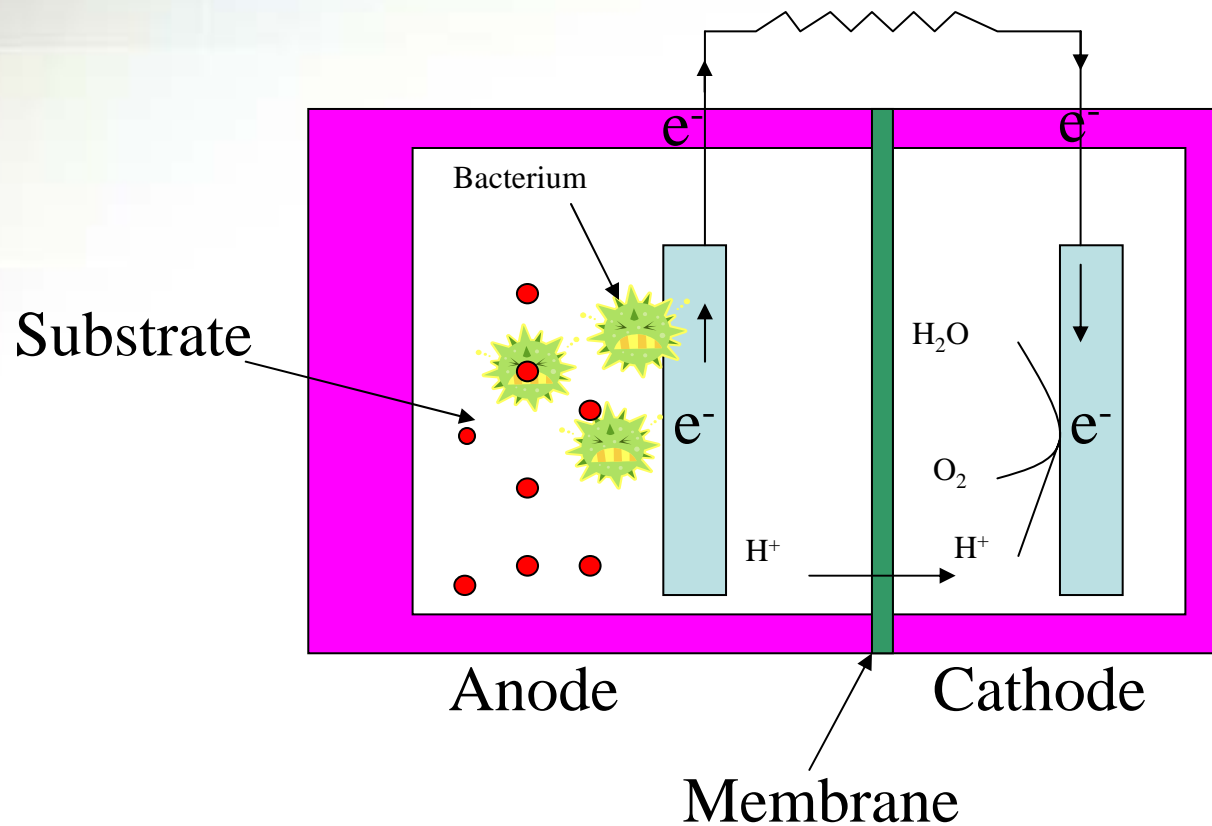
Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Cellulose Coupled with Electricity Generation in Microbial Fuel Cells.

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Microbial Fuel Cell (MFC)



Schematic illustration of a microbial fuel cell (Modified from Logan et al., 2006)

MFC substrates

- Simple substrates:

- Glucose
- Acetate

- Complex substrates:

- Wastewater
- Protein
- Cellulose (Lignocellulosic Material)
- Chitin

Main challenge when using particulate substrate

- Complex structure of particulate substrate
- Slow hydrolysis rates
- Different bacteria are needed for hydrolysis and electricity generation

Previous studies on cellulosic MFC

➤ Rumen bacteria

- simultaneously hydrolyzed cellulose and 55 mW/m^2 electricity (Rismani-Yazdi et al. 2007) .

➤ Co-culture *Clostridium cellulolyticum* and *Geobacter sulfurreducens*

- Ferricyanide
- Power generation from soluble cellulose 143 mW/m^2 .
- Power from non-soluble cellulose (MN301) 59.2 mW/m^2 (Ren et al. 2007).

➤ Mixed culture

- Power density from cellulose as substrate in Sediment Enhanced Microbial fuel cell (SEM) varied from 29 ± 12 to $62 \pm 23 \text{ mW/m}^2$ (Rezaei et al. 2007).

➤ Problem

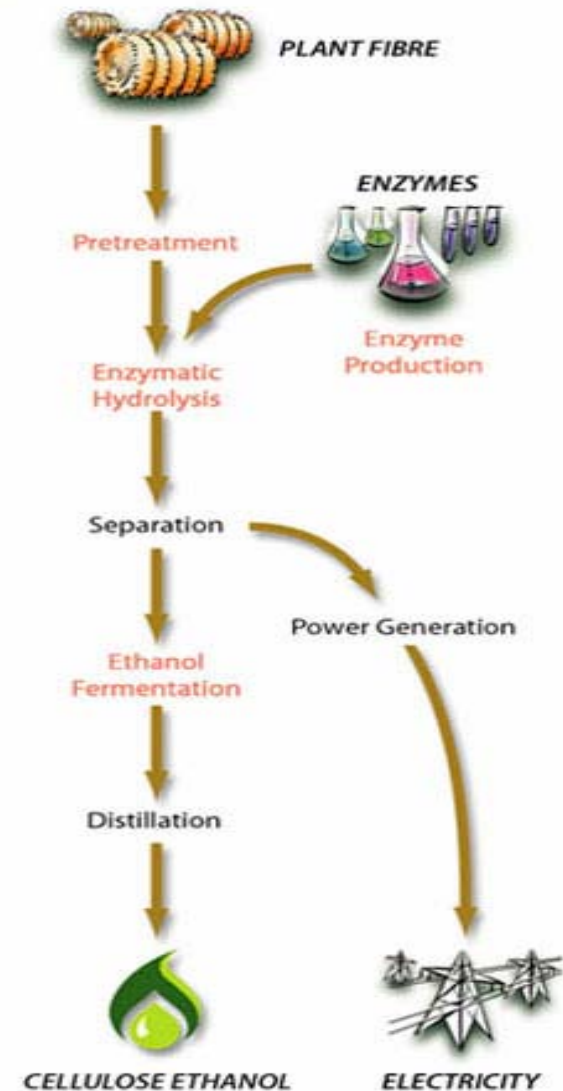
- Limited previous success in using non-soluble cellulose to generate electricity comparable to electricity produced by simple substrates.

➤ Goals

- Increase the hydrolysis rate of cellulose degradation
- Improve the power generation from cellulosic MFCs

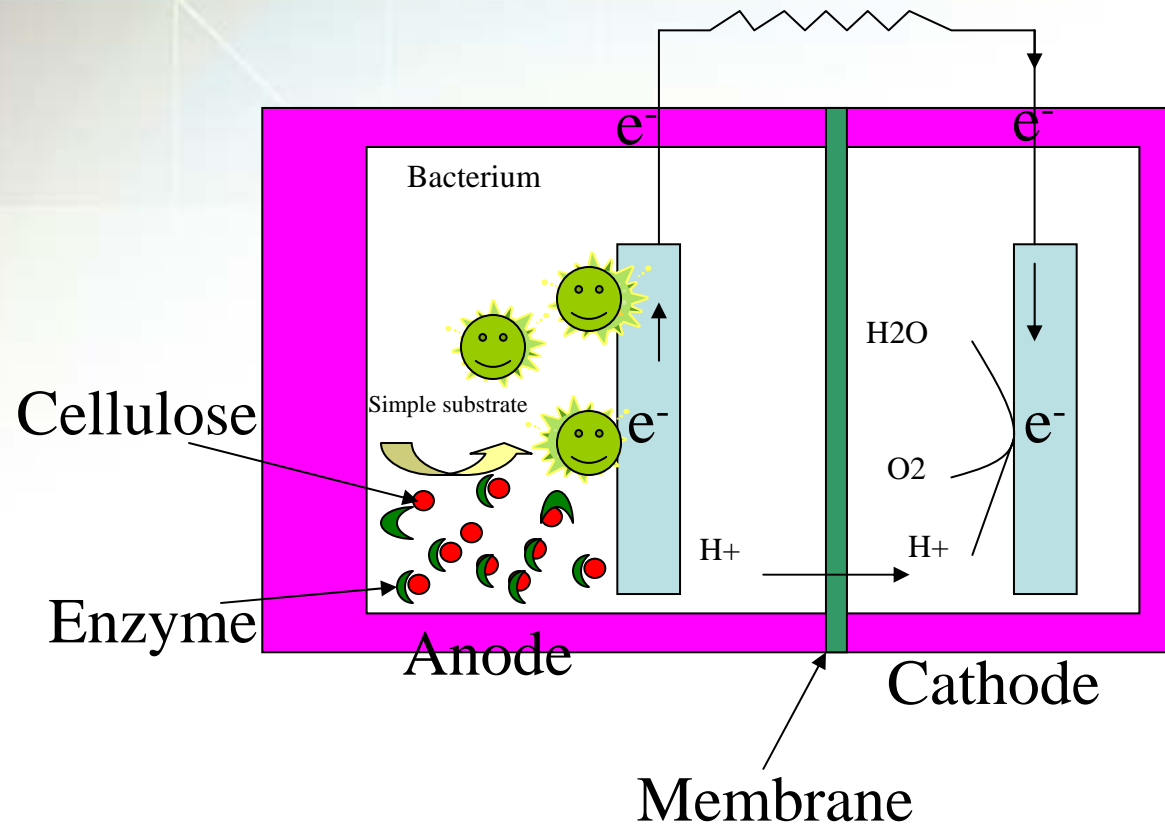
Enzymatic hydrolysis

- Cellulases are the enzymes to hydrolyze cellulose.
- Cellulases are produced from variety of bacteria and fungi.
- Cellulases are used to achieve rapid conversion of cellulose to sugar for ethanol production.
- Cellulases has not been previously examined inside MFC.



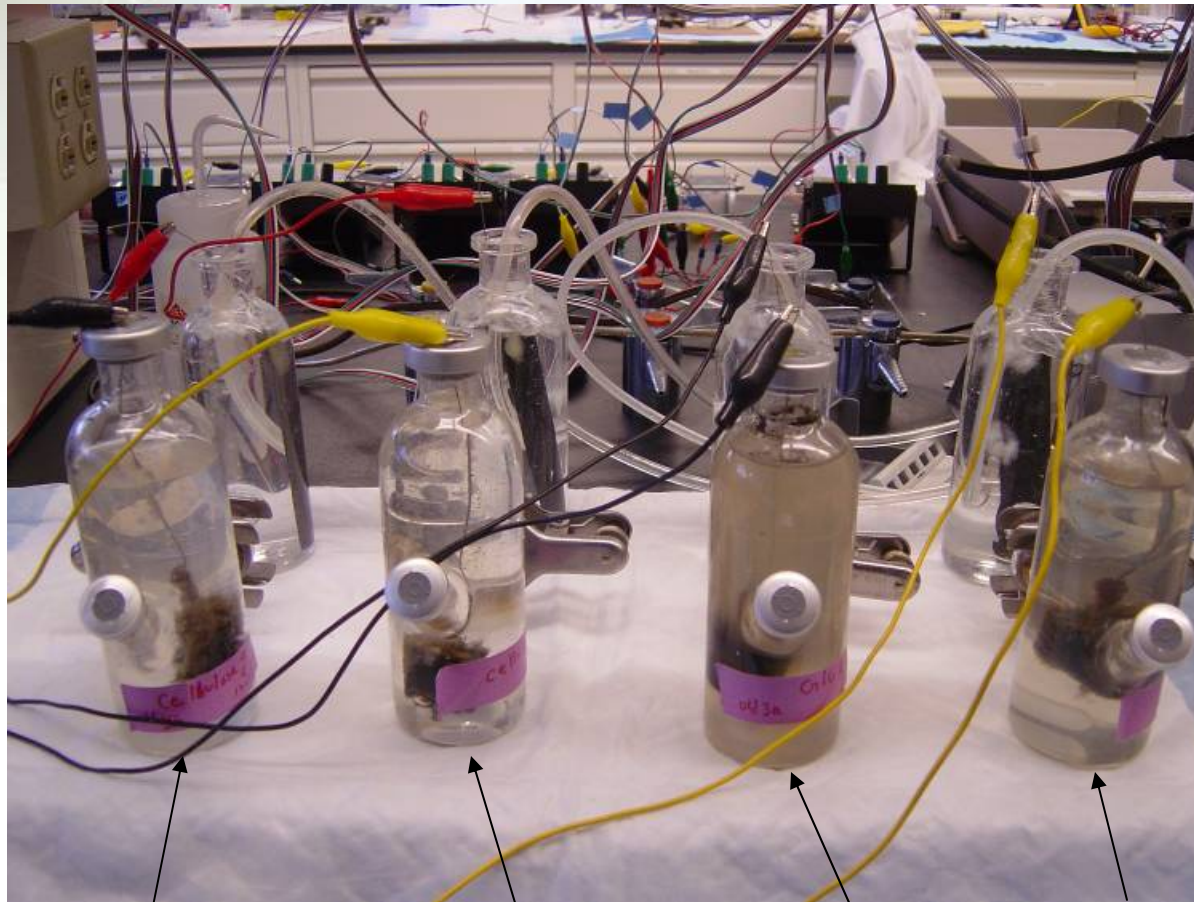
http://www.iogen.ca/cellulose_ethanol/what_is_ethanol/process.html

Hypothesis



Added cellulase enzyme will increase the average power generation from cellulosic MFC.

MFC Reactors



Cellulose Cellulose + Enzyme Glucose Enzyme

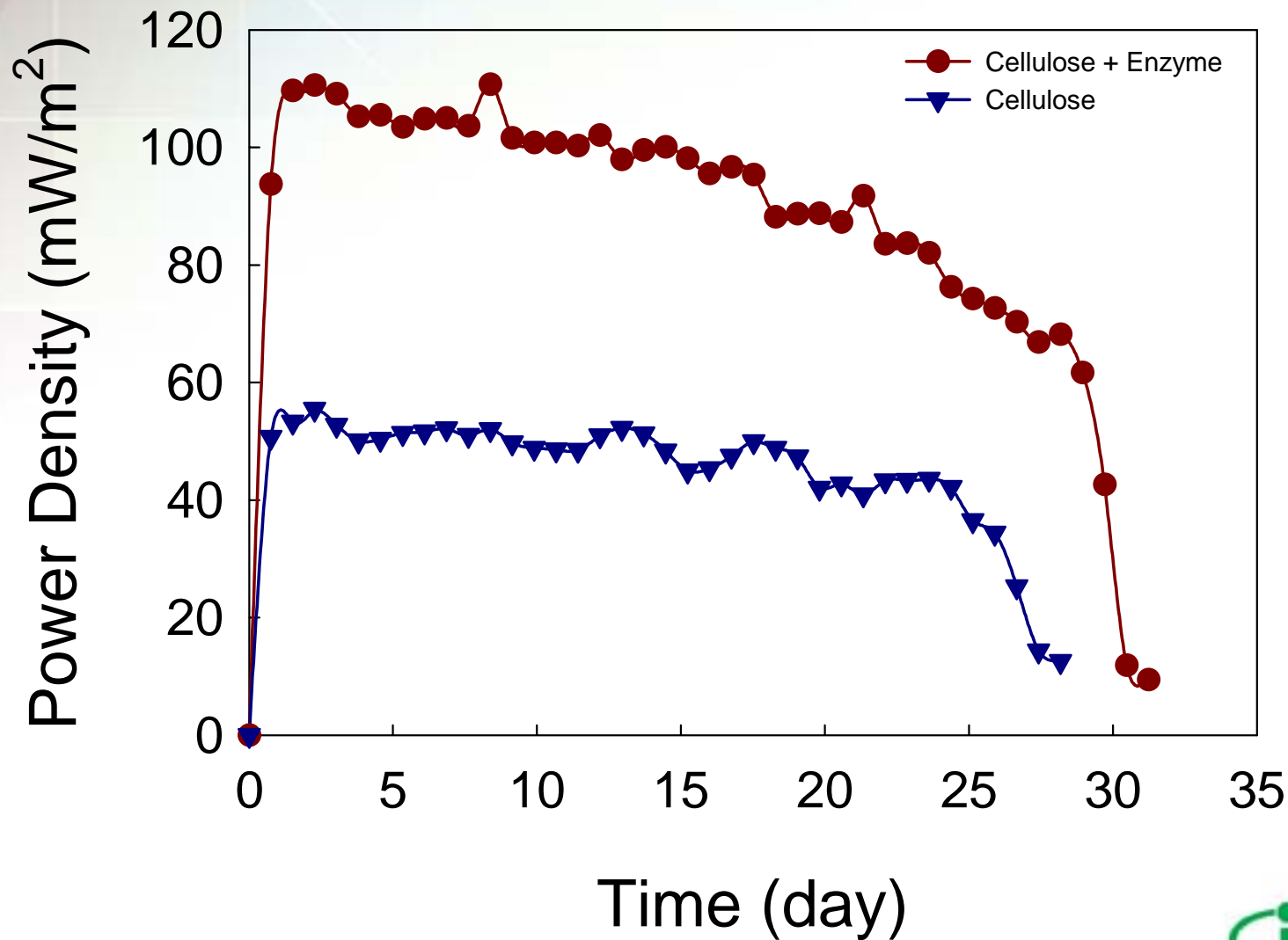
Abiotic cellulose hydrolysis

- Autoclaved GM media containing 1 g/L cellulose.
- Filter-sterile enzyme (same ratio).
- Collect sample aseptically.

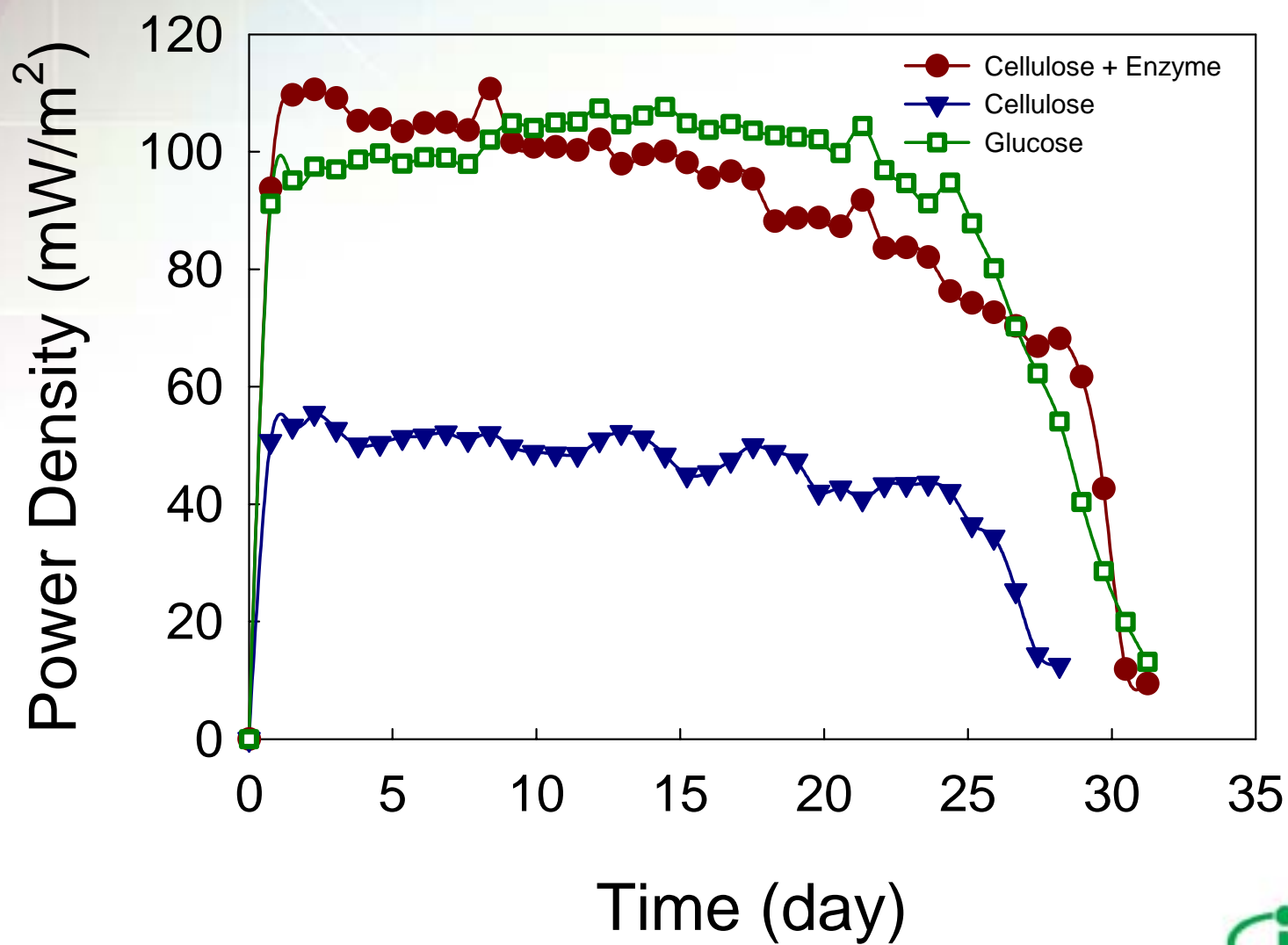
Results

Results

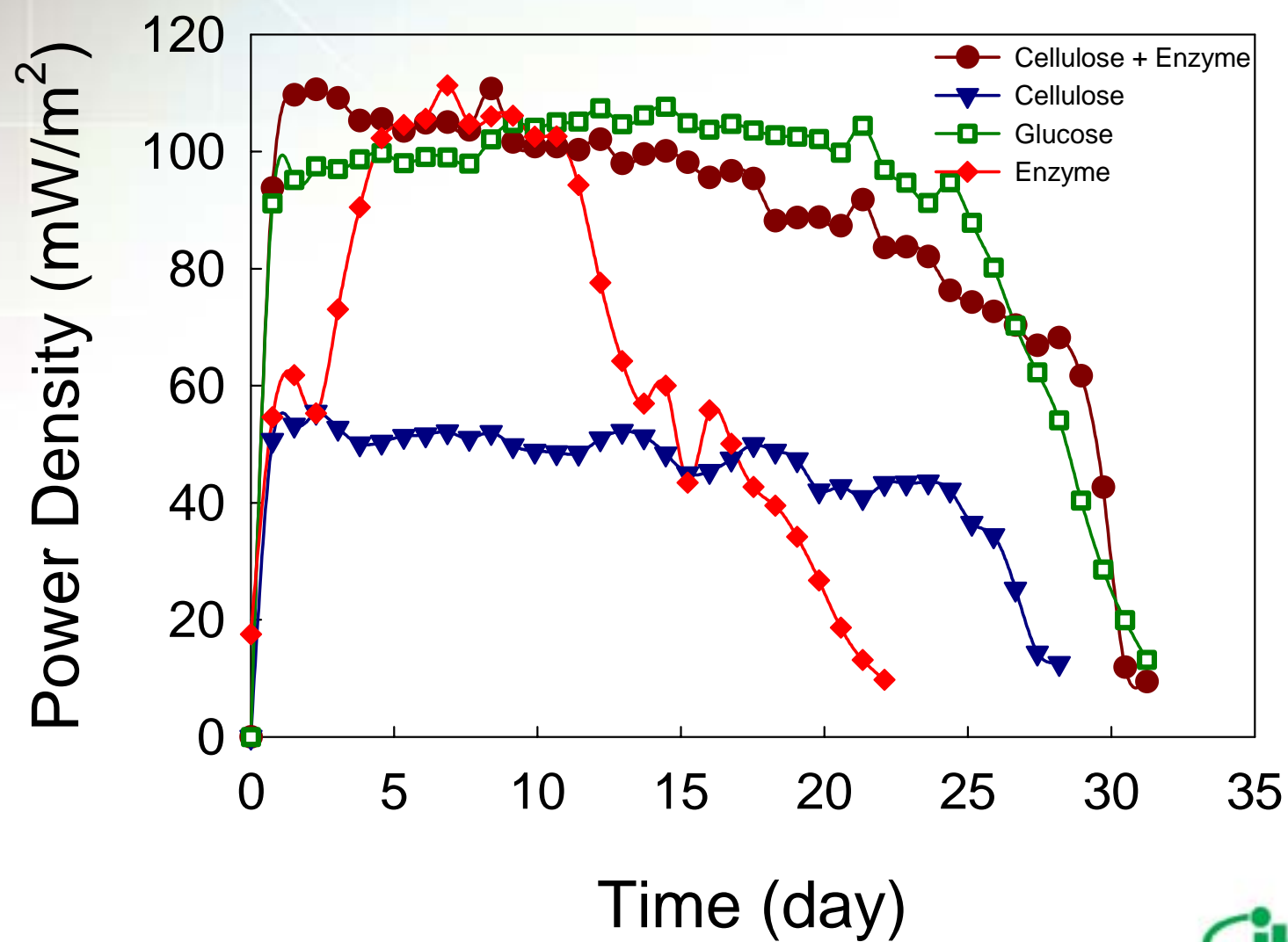
Adding enzyme increases power



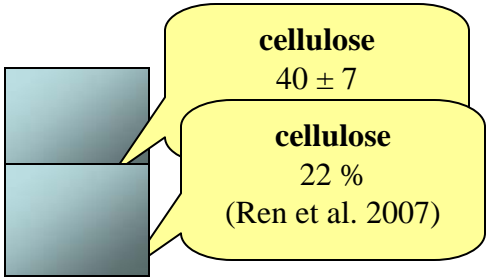
Results



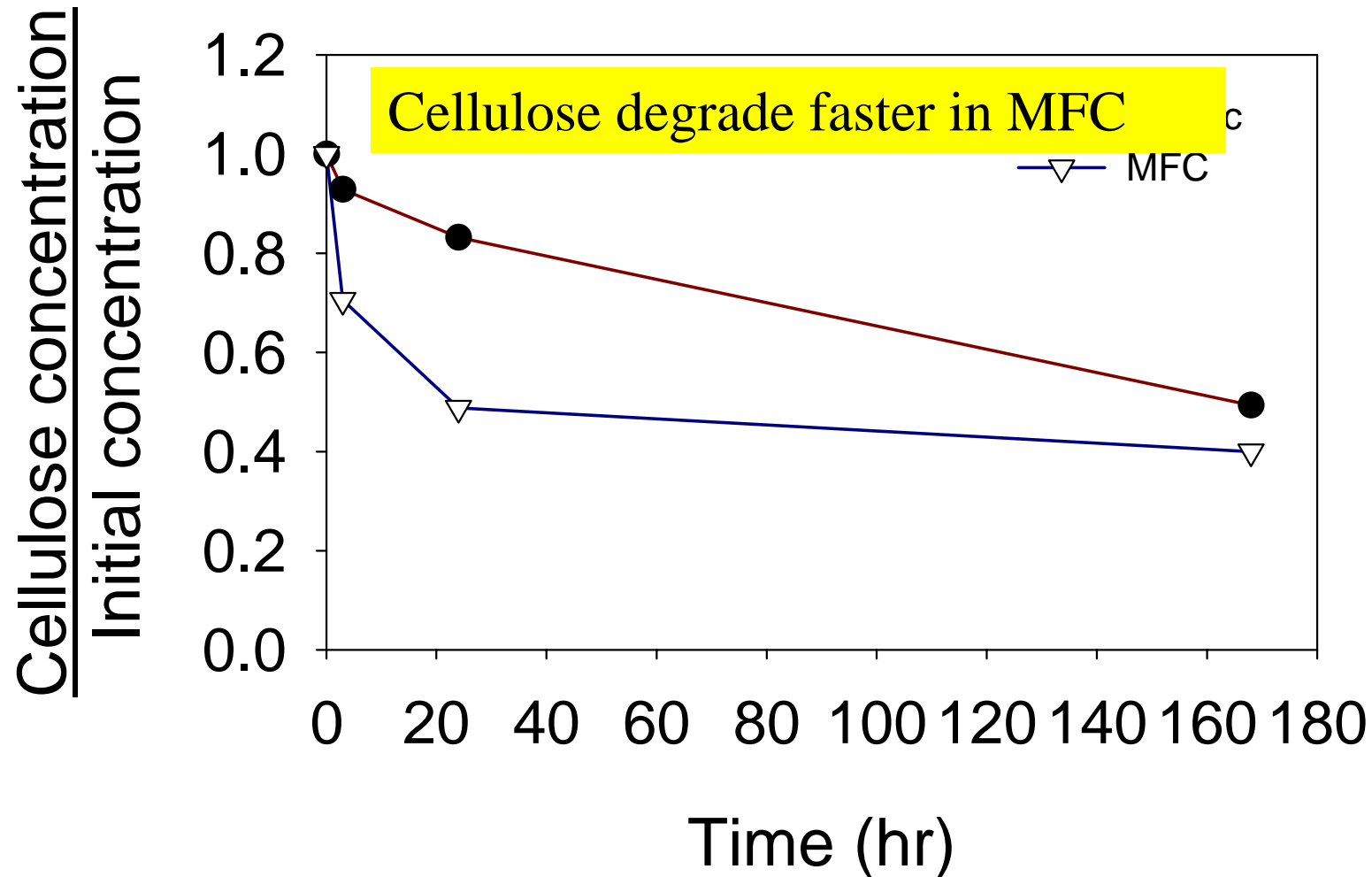
Results



Substrate removal and Coulombic efficiency

<i>Parameters (%)</i>	<i>Cellulose + Enzyme</i>	<i>Enzyme</i>	<i>Glucose</i>
Cellulose consumption			N/A
Coulombic efficiency			48
Enzyme consumption	56	64	N/A
Enzyme Activity Lost	34	74	N/A

Cellulose degradation with and without microbes



Conclusions

- Adding enzyme improves the power generation in an MFC fed cellulosic feedstocks.
- Cellulose combined with enzymes produced electricity at up to 80% of the maximum power generation of reactors fed glucose as substrate.
- Adding enzyme improved coulombic efficiency, power generation, and cellulose degradation as compare to the reported data on reactor fed with cellulose alone.

Future studies

- Try to isolate cellulolytic bacteria from different mixed culture
- Improve the power generation from cellulosic MFC using more efficient microorganisms.

Acknowledgement

- Department of Ag and Biological Engineering
- My Co-advisors: Drs. Tom Richard and Bruce Logan
- All members of Dr. Logan and Richard's lab
- Dr. John Regan and Zhiyong Ren!
- Dr. Megan Marshal (From ABE)



Questions??

Materials

➤ ***Cellulose and Cellulase:***

Sigmacell® Cellulose

30 CBU *Novozyme 188*: 15 FPU *Celloclast* 1.5 per gram of cellulose.

➤ ***Media:***

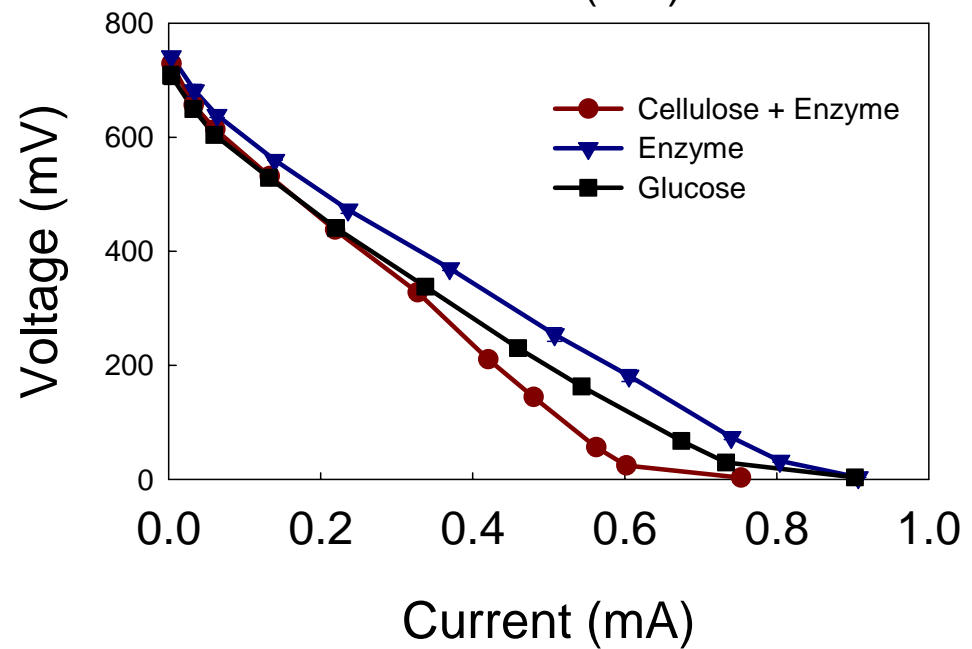
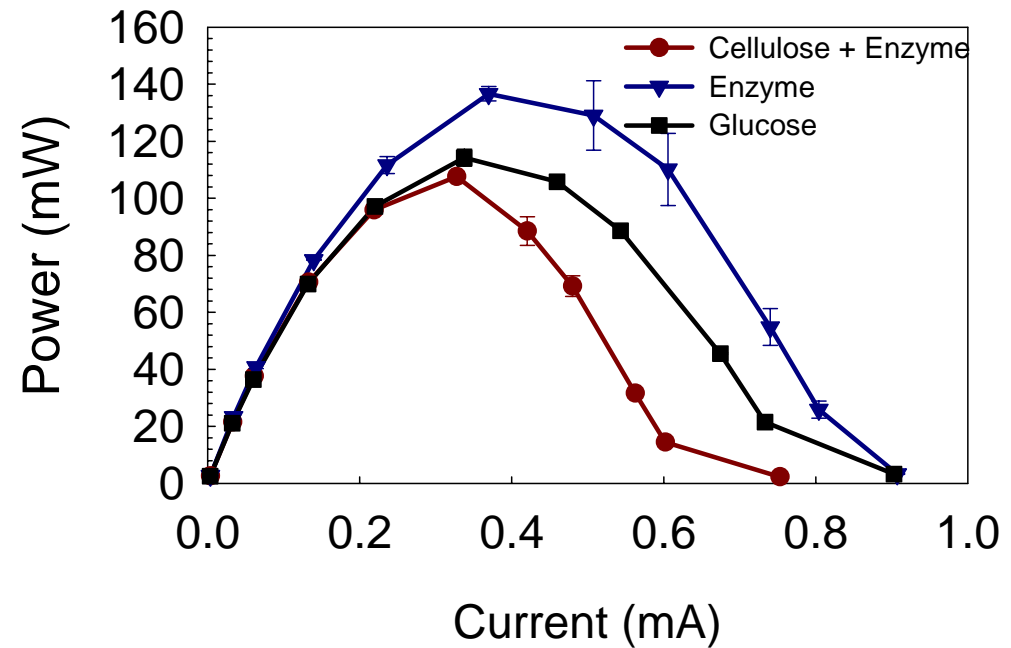
GM media (phosphate buffer + Mineral + vitamin)

➤ ***Microorganisms:***

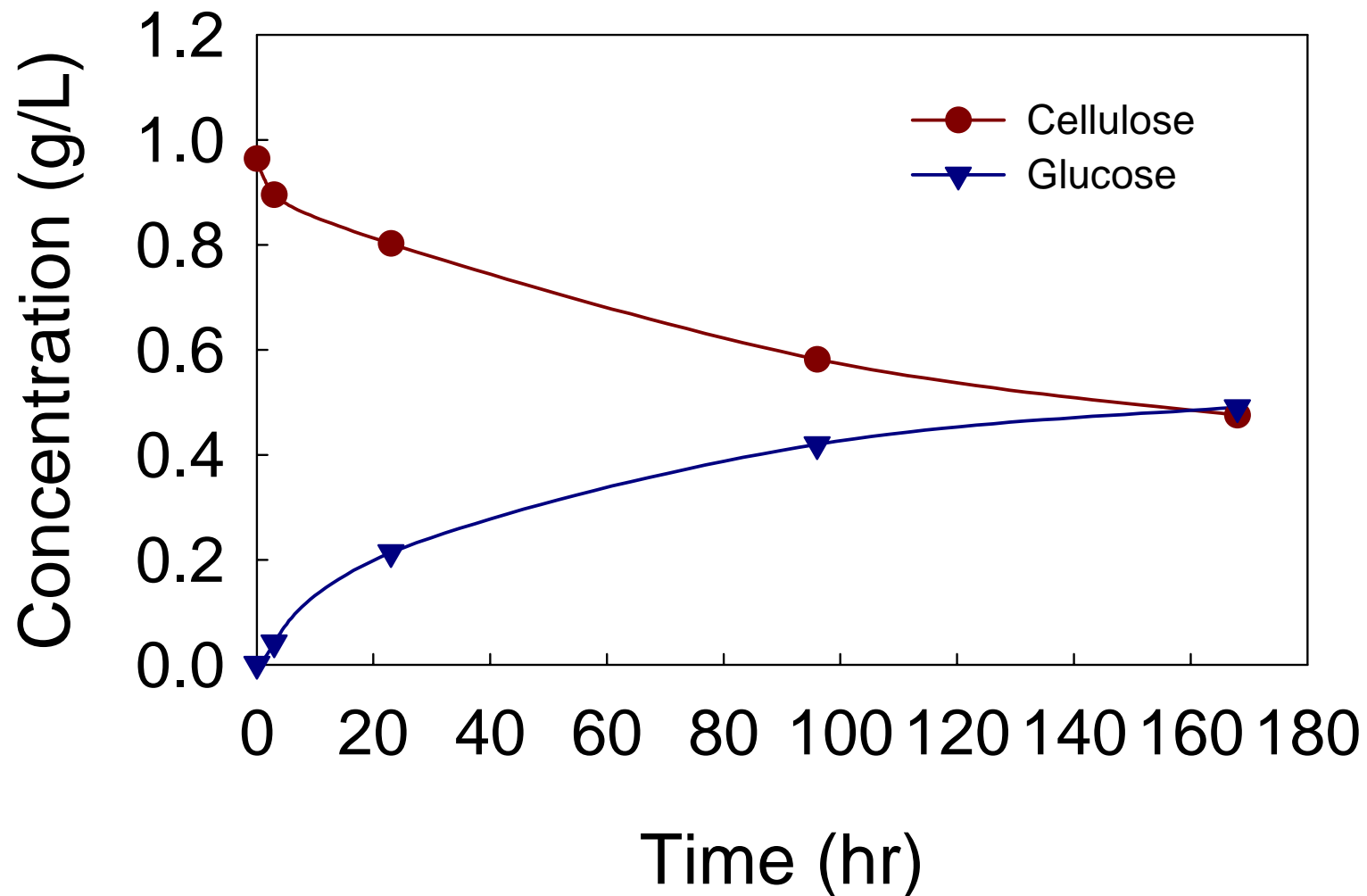
Mixed culture (Sludge from secondary clarifier)

Results

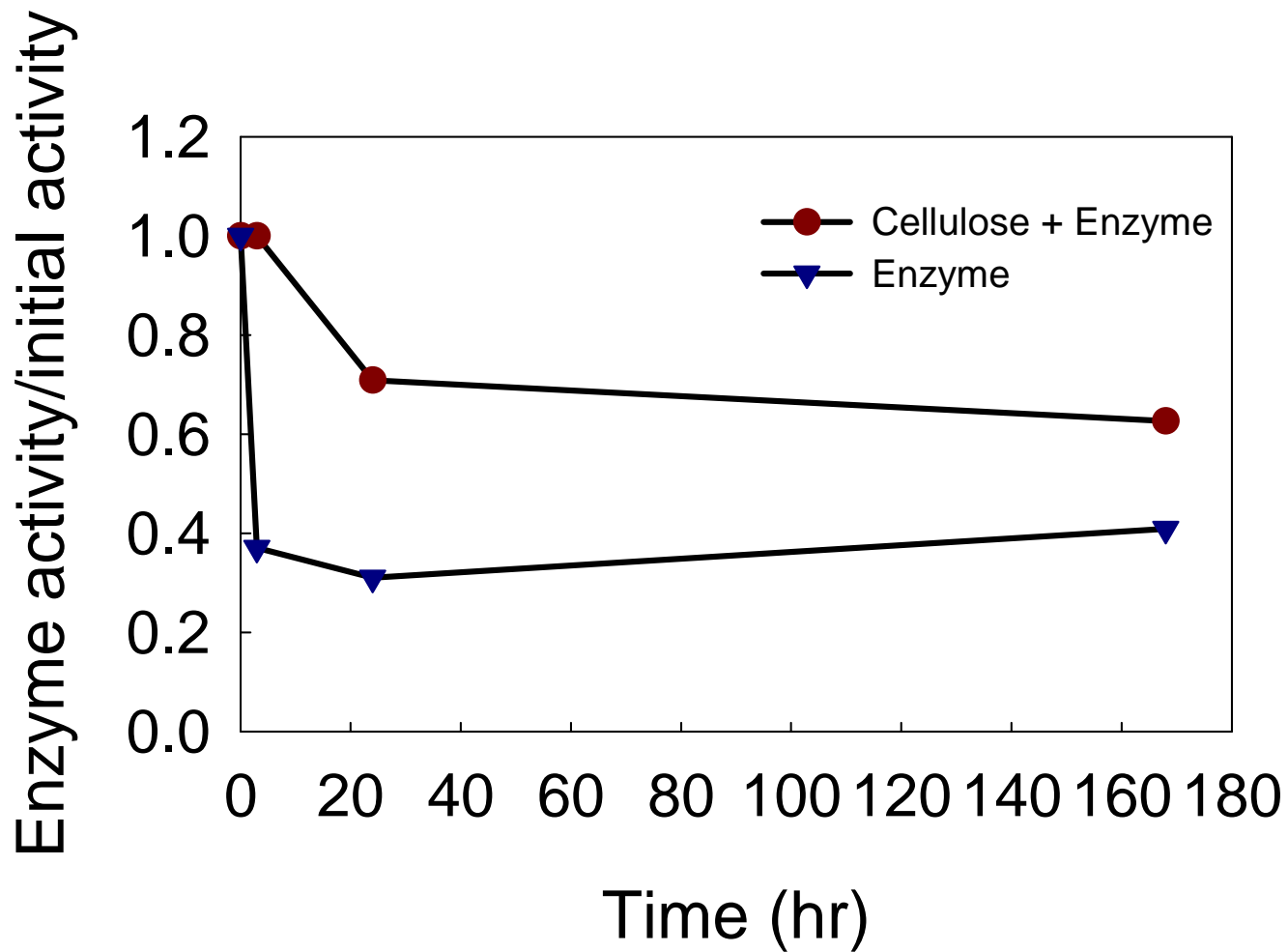
Maximum power generation



Abiotic cellulose hydrolysis



Enzyme activity



Select the MFCs, use different substrates

Cellulose + Enzyme

Cellulose

Glucose

Enzyme

Compare the results

